

FOR SALE—Price \$2000. Five-room brick; modern; close in; \$500 cash, balance by the month. Price \$2400. Five-room brick; modern; close in; built-in bookcases, china closet; \$750 cash. E. E. PASCOE, 110 N. Center St.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—8 acres, alfalfa, fruit and garden; 4-room house, furnished; 5 Jersey cows, horse and buggy; 125 laying hens, garden and wagon tools; location, close in; \$3,500 takes it. Come quick if you want this. E. E. PASCOE, 110 N. Center Street.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. 20 PAGES PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1911. 20 PAGES VOL. XXI. NO. 306

A FIERY SACRIFICE IN NEW YORK FACTORY

The Worst Disaster Since the General Slocum Horror In 1904

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHT, MOSTLY GIRLS, PERISH

Many Driven From Ninth and Tenth Story Windows Jumped To the Sidewalk Where They Were Picked Up Unrecognizable Masses of Broken Bones and Bruised Flesh—The Absence of Fire Escape Accounts for the Awful Loss of Human Life.

New York, March 25.—One hundred and forty-eight persons, nine-tenths of them girls from the East Side, were crushed to death on the pavements, smothered by smoke or burned to a crisp this afternoon in the worst fire since the destruction of the steamer Slocum in 1904.

One hundred and forty-one bodies had been removed from the ruins at midnight and seven of the forty injured died in hospitals. This, it is believed, completes the list of dead, most of whom were unidentified. Grief-stricken relatives are haunting the morgues.

Nearly all the victims were employed by the Triangle Shirtwaist company, on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of a ten story and left building at 23 Washington Place, in the downtown wholesale district. The partners of the firm, Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, escaped, carrying over an adjoining roof the two young daughters and a governess. There was not an outside fire escape on the building.

How the fire started perhaps will never be known. The corner of the eighth floor, the point of origin, and the three upper floors only were swept. On the ninth floor fifty bodies were found. Sixty-five or more than thirty clogged the elevator shafts. The loss of property will not exceed \$100,000.

WHAT PASSERSBY HEARD.
Pedestrians going home through Washington Place at ten minutes of five o'clock were scattered by the whizz of something rushing through the air before them. Then came a horrible thud on the pavement and a body was flattened on the flagstones. Wayfarers on the opposite side of the street shuddered their eyes against the setting sun and saw the windows of the three top floors black with girls crowding to the sills. "Don't jump," yelled the crowd, but the girls had no alternative. The pressure of the maddened hundreds behind urging them on and their own fears were too strong. They began to fall to the sidewalk.

Four alarms were rung within fifteen minutes. Before the engines could respond and before nets could be stretched and ladders raised, the girls had fallen from the eighth and ninth floors so heavily that they crushed through the very streets to the vaults below. In an hour the fire was out and in half an hour it had done its work. Probably the death list was completed in twenty minutes.

The building stands on a corner with an exposure on two sides, but the only fire escape was in the interior, opening on a light air shaft. In all there were seven exits, the single fire escape, two freight elevators at the rear, two passenger elevators in front and two stairways.

NOTHING TO DO BUT DIE.
All efforts proved almost useless and practically all who escaped either climbed to the roof and scrambled thence to the roof of a building occupied by the American Book company adjoining, or fled in the first rush for safety before the crush and smoke grew too thick.

The building stands tonight as a shell intact. The partitions and architectural tiling between the floors are sound, and it is impossible for one who sees it to imagine how the flames in so short a space of time could have wrought such havoc. Seven hundred hands, 500 of them women, were employed by the shirtwaist company. They sat in rows, at whirling machines, the tables before them piled with flimsy, the floor littered with lint and the air itself full of flying, inflammable dust.

The first rush of flames was almost an explosion, catching the operators at their chairs, and their lungs scorched by inhaling the flames. Others rushed for elevator shafts after the cars had made the last trip. Still others were pushed off the inadequate interior fire escape.

THE GHASTLY OVERFLOW.
In such a horrible stream did the bodies overflow from the windows that the fire nets stretched by the first company to arrive, were soon scorched beyond their capacity. Twelve bodies weighted one net to the bursting point, but bodies kept tumbling to the pavement through meshes that could no longer sustain them. When the first breath of flame cur-

limbs burned entirely off, only the stumps visible, was lifted tenderly from the debris and sent by pulleys to the street. Across the street, rested a hundred pine coffins, into which were placed the bodies. As fast as this was done the coffins were carried away in any kind of vehicle that could be pressed into service, to the morgue.

RESCUING STUDENTS.
On the tenth floor of a building adjoining the burned structure is the law department of New York university. Here twenty odd students were listening to a lecture by Frank H. Sommer, a former sheriff of Essex county, New Jersey. He saw the girls trapped on the roof. He led the class to the roof of the university quarters, where he found two ladders. The boys seized these and bore them down two flights to the roof of an intervening building, swarmed out of the windows and raised them to the roof of the burning structure. Forty girls were brought down in safety.

Hyman Mezcher, a cutter, slid down an elevator cable ten stories and was found alive at the bottom, standing in water to his armpits. Just how many trips the elevator made will never be ascertained. There are varying reports of the heroism of the elevator men, but it is impossible to night to learn if the lifts were operated to the last possible moment.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENED.
City officers announced that the usual investigation that follows such disasters will be started at once. Said Fire Chief Croker: "This calamity is just what I have been predicting. There were no fire escapes on the building. I have been agitating that fire escapes be put on buildings just such as that one. This large loss of life is due to this neglect."

The police say that today's fire is the sixth or seventh in the building within twelve months, all of which, they say, occurred in the shirtwaist factory. The other fires were trifling. The factory, incidentally, is said to be the first one in which the operators struck during the widespread shirt waist strike which was settled several months ago.

By today's disaster the total of shirtwaist operators who have perished in New York and vicinity recently is raised to nearly 200.

New York, March 25.—Max Blanck, one of the proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist company, said tonight: "How or where the fire started I have no idea. There was no explosion, that I am sure. No one saw anything of what happened below us. We probably were the last persons to get out of the building alive. 'I cannot understand why the people of the eighth floor could not have escaped had they not been thrown into panic. They could have found their way out by the fire escapes in the rear. This means of escape, however, was cut off by the flames from those on the ninth and tenth floors.'"

SIX DIED TOGETHER.
Six girls fought their way to a window of the ninth floor over the bodies of fallen fellow workers and crawled out on an eight inch ledge. More than 100 feet above the sidewalk they crawled 12 a swinging electric feed wire spanning Washington Place. The leaders paused for their companions to catch up at the end of the ledge. Six grabbed the wire simultaneously. It snapped like a rotten whip cord and they crashed down to death.

A 13-years old girl hung for three minutes by her finger tips to the sill of a tenth floor window. A tongue of flame licked her fingers and she dropped into the life-net held by firemen. Two women fell into the net at almost the same moment. The strands parted and the two were added to the death list. A girl threw her pocket-book, then her hat, and then her feet from a tenth floor window. A moment later her body came whirling after them to death.

THE LAST EMBRACE.
At a ninth floor window a man and a woman appeared. The man embraced the woman and kissed her. They hurried her to the street and jumped. Both were killed.

A girl on the eighth floor leaped for a fireman's ladder which had reached only to the sixth floor. She missed and was picked up with her back broken.

From a window a girl of 13, a woman and two women with their arms about each other, threw themselves to the ground in rapid succession. The little girl was hurried to New York hospital by automobile. She screamed as the driver and a policeman led her into the hallway. A surgeon came out, gave one look at her face and touched her wrist. "She is dead," he said.

One girl jumped into a horse blanket held by firemen and policemen. The blanket ripped like cheese cloth, and the body was mangled almost beyond recognition. Another dropped into a tarpaulin held by three men. Her weight tore it from their grasp and she struck the street, breaking almost every bone in her body.

Almost at the same time a man scrambled down upon the shoulder of a policeman holding a tarpaulin. He glanced off, struck the sidewalk and was picked up dead.

GUARDING THE HORROR.
Within the building a man on the ninth floor stationed himself at the door of one of the elevators with a club and kept back the girls who stampeded to the wire cage. Thirty were admitted to the car at a time. They were taken down as fast as possible.

The call for ambulances was followed by successive appeals for police until over 500 patrolmen had arrived to cope with a crowd numbering tens of thousands, a mixture of the morbidly curious and the half crazed relatives of friends of the victims. A hundred mounted policemen had to charge the crowd repeatedly to keep it back.

Led by Fire Chief Croker, a squad of firemen stormed the stairs and access to the building at 7 o'clock. Two search lights in the buildings opposite lighted the way for the fighters, who ascended to the top floors. Fifty charred bodies were found on the ninth floor. They lay in every possible posture, some were so badly burned that recognition was impossible. Half a dozen were nude, the flesh hanging in shreds from the bones. A woman with her hair burned away, her

OTHER THINGS REBELS WANT

Resignation of Mexican Cabinet Only a Beginning

THE ELIMINATION OF DIAZ

Governors of States Must Be Elective Instead of Appointive Officers—Uneasiness Continues At Juarez.

El Paso, March 25.—Whether the resignation of Diaz's cabinet will have the effect of ending the insurrection in Mexico will depend upon the reforms which are expected immediately to be announced, and also on what part Diaz himself expects to take in the future of the country.

The insurgents have made this announcement today while couriers were being sent across the border with messages to Madero. Madero will be fully advised of the developments in Mexico City, and his reply is expected to have an important influence on future events.

In the meantime, it is expected that the insurgents have no intention of shaking their activities, as the war is being waged to "oust Diaz, and not merely the cabinet."

Madero is quoted by the junta as being emphatic in the position that the insurgents will never lay down their arms until Diaz agrees that his last election was null, that the country shall hold a new election.

"All the governors of the states must resign," said Diaz, the insurgent secretary of state. "As the appointees of Diaz they are as much a part of his machinery as the cabinet. When the governors resign and the states are allowed by election to elect their own officials, then we may look for a new Mexico."

Although anxiety in Juarez was lessened today, bands of insurgents were seen about the city. Americans north of the river saw insurgents a few miles west of the city. Four hundred armed men also had been seen fifteen miles south of Juarez.

Converse and Blatt, now held in the Juarez jail, were arrested by Mexicans and taken across the border according to the report of supervisors who went over the ground thirty miles east of here today.

The survivors reported that the Americans were captured about 200 feet north of the nearest bank of the river. The report states that the Mexicans entered the United States to try to capture the boys.

A shipment of twenty-five cars of steel rails was made from El Paso to Juarez on Saturday for the rebuilding of the Mexican Northwestern line to Casas Grandes. Other materials will be sent to the front and the line will be repaired as rapidly as possible.

It is expected that the first train on the Northwestern in two weeks will be sent out today. Scouts who have been out along the line reported that no insurgents were seen at any point on the Northwestern.

AMERICANS LEAVING SONORA.
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.—Passengers are arriving in large numbers from all points in southern Sonora to take refuge in the United States because of the present state of affairs. Those coming from the vicinity of La Colorado confirm the official reports of the federal occupation of camp, but say the rebels retreated without heavy loss.

General Cabral, insurgent leader, is still reported to be at Ures with his command, and an engagement is expected soon. General Torres started a heavy movement of troops today to surround Cabral. Two hundred were dispatched from Hermosillo toward Ures, 200 from La Colorado.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE SETTLED.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25.—The strike of the white firemen on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad was declared off tonight, after an agreement had been signed by representatives of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers and Horace Baker, general manager of the road.

ROOSEVELT PROJECT CONTRACT.
Washington, March 25.—(Special.)—The secretary of the interior has awarded a contract to the S. Morgan Smith company of York, Pa., for furnishing two turbine water wheels for use on the Salt River irrigation project, for \$18,100.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC OPEN.
Salt Lake, March 25.—The Western Pacific railroad is again operating through trains on regular schedule, after a tie-up of three weeks.

MILITARY EXPEDITION STOPPED

Del Rio, Texas, March 25.—Eleven Mexicans and two Americans were taken into custody last night at San Antonio, Texas, charged with setting on foot a military expedition against Mexico. In default of \$1,000 bonds, twelve men were imprisoned at Del Rio today. Leader L. Guajardo, formerly member of the Mexican congress, was released on bail. He was jefe politico of Mequez, and it is said, holds the rank of general of the revolutionary forces.

SOUTHERN BASEBALL.

The Major Leagues With Local Teams.
At Atlanta—Brooklyn Nationals, 3; Atlanta, 2.
At Charleston—Philadelphia Americans, 3; Charleston, 0.
At Louisville—Cincinnati Nationals, 6; Louisville, 4.
At Memphis—Chicago Nationals, 9; Memphis, 4.
At Oklahoma City—Chicago Americans, 14; Oklahoma City, 0.
At Raleigh—Philadelphia Nationals, 4; Agricultural College, 6.

COLLEGE GAMES.

At Ann Arbor—University of Pennsylvania, 18; United States Naval Academy, 2.
At West Point—United States Military Academy, 3; Rutgers, 2.
At Berkeley—California, 4; Stanford, 3. (Ten innings.)

DOUGLAS SCHOOL ELECTION.

The Socialist Candidate Took Second Place.
Douglas, March 26.—Despite a raging dust storm, which later turned to rain, 400 women went to the polls here today to cast their votes for school trustee. Interest in the campaign centered upon the candidacy of Alvin Taylor, socialist, who issued a circular attack on the present school system. H. B. Rice, democrat, who entered the race at the last moment, was elected, the vote being a total of 797; Rice, 450; Taylor, 298; Stevens, 49.

THEY LEFT NO TRAIL.

The Search for the Oklahoma Train Robbers.
Coffeyville, Kas., March 26.—Although the sheriffs of Montgomery county, Kansas, and Nowata county, Oklahoma, several deputies and a number of special detectives searched the hills in every direction from Lenapah, Okla., where four men held up a train yesterday, not the slightest trace of the bandits was found.

NOT ONE WAS SAVED WHEN SECHTEL SANK

Twenty-Six Perished Off Vancouver Island.

Not a Trace of the Wrecked Vessel Discoverable.

Victoria, March 26.—Every person on board the small wooden steamer Sechtel, that capsized off Beachey Head, Vancouver island, during the gale yesterday, perished and apparently the sea gulped every morsel of the vessel.

It is not known positively now many persons were on the Sechtel when she left Victoria for Sooke. The prevailing report is that there were thirty-nine; thirteen passengers were landed at William's Head, and that twenty-two passengers and the crew of four went down with the boat. Of the thirteen passengers who landed at William's Head, ten were Greeks and Italians bound for a railroad construction camp at Peddar bay. Frank McKenna, aged 21, formerly of the United States navy also landed when the Sechtel left William's Head.

The seas were running high, hail and rain falling, and a heavy mist prevailed. The consensus of reports is that the vessel swung around into the trough of sea and hung this way about six minutes, when the wind appeared to strike her full broadside. She keeled over and disappeared almost instantly. Owing to weather conditions, all the passengers were shut up in their cabins and must have been carried below when the vessel foundered.

CREEL'S SUCCESSOR

Washington, March 25.—Mexican Ambassador Barra today was named as minister of foreign affairs in the Mexican cabinet by Diaz. Barra telegraphed his acceptance to Mexico City. Immediately after telegraphing his acceptance, Barra informed President Taft, who congratulated him. (Continued on Page Nine.)

FIVE MEMBERS OF CABINET

Tentative Selection, Not Officially Announced

TWO ONLY ARE CERTAIN

Ambassador de la Barra Will Succeed Creel—Limantour Will Remain—General Reyes Will Conduct War.

Mexico City, March 25.—Although no official announcement has been made, it is known that five of the new members of President Diaz's cabinet have been selected and it is almost certain that Jose Limantour will remain as minister of finance. The other selections besides that of Senor de la Barra are:

Dementro Sol, judge of the supreme court, to be minister of justice, succeeding Justino Fernandez. Norberto Dominguez, postmaster general, succeeding Leandro Fernandez.

Manuel Marquin, a well known civil engineer, for the department of fomento (promotion of colonization and industry), succeeding Olagario Molina. Jorge Estanol, attorney, minister of education, succeeding Justino Sierra.

So far as announcements are concerned, Mexico City is as ignorant tonight as yesterday. The officials expected to be able to give out the names of those appointed but at 7 o'clock tonight it was said that the administration would make no announcement before next week. It is hardly possible that changes may be made then in the list now selected. For the heads of the departments of war and the interior no hint has been given.

General Bernardo Reyes, now in Italy, who by many is thought to be slated for the post of secretary of war and marine, on returning to Mexico will not serve in that capacity. According to a high person, he will return and serve in the army.

With the exception of Diaz himself, there is no man in Mexico whom the people credit with greater military genius than General Reyes, and it is believed that the mere knowledge of the fact that he will be sent into the field will do much to break the spirit of the revolutionists.

With the changes in the cabinet the reforms include changes in the electoral system, an effective suffrage election for state governors and a reformation of the powers of the jefe politico. It is said that a full program of the reforms will be given in the president's message next Saturday at the opening of the congress.

That the administration's policy of reform now has an excellent chance of being carried out successfully but with no alteration in the attitude toward the rebels so far as the war is concerned is expected.

"I hope and earnestly trust that the present differences will soon be solved in the best interests of the country and to the satisfaction of revolutionists and pacific persons," said Senor Limantour today. He insisted that he be quoted as a private citizen.

"I feel that I can say that the administration of President Diaz is prepared to take such measures and to plant such reforms as will be satisfactory to the best public opinion, and while meeting force with force, will leave nothing undone in the present circumstances to unite good Mexicans."

"The Mexican people and the governments friendly to us must believe and I say this in all solemnity, that the government is determined properly and progressively to satisfy all legitimate demands for reformative measures, and is doing this in the line of duty as a representative government, honestly, sincerely and fearlessly."

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Bought,
Sold and exchanged. Highest cash price paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
N. FRIEDMAN
Mfg. Jeweler and Watch Repairing. 33 W. Wash. St., Phoenix, Ariz.

BALLINGER'S NEIGHBORS

Reception Tendered Former Secretary at Home

THOUSANDS PARTICIPATED

His Feeling Allusion To His Enemies—A Suggestion for the Protection of Government Officials Against Assassins of Character.

Seattle, March 25.—The citizens of Seattle tonight paid a tribute of respect and sympathy to Richard A. Ballinger, for two years secretary of the interior and during most of that time involved in a bitter controversy over his policy of conservation.

The great dining room of the Hotel Washington was thrown open to the public and there, attended by Mayor George W. Dilling and the presidents of ten commercial and social organizations, Mr. Ballinger received the greetings of friends and sympathizers.

A procession of people numbering several thousand passed along the receiving line. Mr. Ballinger, in an address, said: "You cannot stop to curse every cur which larks at your heels. In view of my experience in public office at Washington, I have wondered how it is possible to call good men, with prosperous, happy lives, into the dangers of public service and give them scant and secure protection against scandal mongers and political intriguers. The only way, it seems to me, to protect honest and trustworthy public officials against such assassins of character is to make it the duty of the attorney general to prosecute at the public expense the wicked defamer of his official acts."

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EMPEROR MUTSUHITO TO PRESIDENT TAFT

He Joins in the Assurance That There Is No Ill Feeling.

Washington, March 26.—A message from the emperor of Japan to President Taft, as follows, was delivered by the Japanese ambassador today:

"I am greatly pleased to receive your very kind message conveyed to me through our ambassador at Washington, and I thank you for it. I am already well convinced that you have given no credence to the false and wicked reports regarding Japan, but it was especially a source of profound satisfaction to me to receive from you the assurance that the relations of amity and good understanding between our two countries were never better nor more cordial than at this time. I am most happy to be able to entirely reciprocate that assurance."

(Signed) "MUTSUHITO."

COLORADO FLOODS AID INSURRECTOS

The Advancing Federal Artillery Detained.

Mexicali, March 25.—Leyva, the insurrecto leader, who reappeared here last night with seventy-five of his men, laughed when he was asked if he expected a fight here soon, as the federals were believed to be within a few days' march of Mexicali.

"All the country south of Black Butte is flooded by the Colorado," said Leyva. "Even if the federals do manage to get out of the sloughs of the Colorado, their artillery will be hopelessly bogged. There will be no shells screaming over our trenches here in Mexicali."

Leyva, however, refused to answer when questioned as to why he hurried back to Mexicali.